

**AMERICAN AIRCRAFT  
SYSTEMATICALLY ATTACK  
DAMS AND DIKES  
IN THE D.R.V.N.**

FOREIGN LANGUAGES  
PUBLISHING HOUSE  
HANOI — 1968



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Early in Autumn 1964 U.S. "special warfare" went bankrupt in South Viet Nam. To escape defeat, Washington launched a war of destruction against North Viet Nam.

On August 5, 1964, on Lyndon B. Johnson's orders, Seventh Fleet-based aircraft struck at many coastal areas of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Since February 5, American air raids have become incessant and fiercer with every passing day.

In the past three years U.S. aircraft frantically attacked communication-lines, transport means, factories, State farms, hospitals, churches, pagodas, schools, populous city quarters, etc.

Seventh Fleet warships and the American long-range artillery south of the 17th parallel have also their share in these crimes.

Outstanding in the U.S. wicked scheme is the bombing of hydraulic works which play a particularly important role in the North Vietnamese people's economy and life.



## I

# NORTH VIET NAM DAM AND DIKE NETWORK, AN ACHIEVEMENT OF THE PEOPLE OVER THE CENTURIES

North Viet Nam lies in the tropics, the monsoon zone of Asia.

Annual rainfall is very high — from 1,500 to 3,000 mm — but characteristically irregular. From May to October it makes up 85 per cent of the total, and comes to a low from November to April the next year. With tempests occurring more often than not from July to November, rainfall then rises to 100 mm and even 500 mm within twenty-four hours.

Besides, it varies from one year to another. As a result, it happens that one year witnesses water-logging and floods and the next, drought.

North Viet Nam has many rivers: the Red River is the largest one, the Thai Binh River comes next. These two constitute the Bac Bo delta or the Bac Bo

plain, 15,000 sq. km. wide. The Ma River in Thanh Hoa, the Lam River in Nghe An and Ha Tinh, the Gianh and Nhat Le Rivers in Quang Binh are smaller, shorter and steeper.

Unequal as it is, rainfall greatly influences the regime of water course.

Owing to downpours, from June to October, rivers run fast, and swell high enough to reach dike-tops.

Dike-breaks and floods over ricefields may ensue. In the dry season, the volume of water decreases gradually and the tide is at the lowest mark in the first months of the year. Ricefields then may become parched.



From time immemorial, the Vietnamese have engaged a persistent struggle to tame their rivers. They have built embankments to hold water in their ricefields and dug ditches to drain it. When they were united into large bodies, their collective labour made it possible to protect vast areas of cultivated lands.

Over the centuries these embankments progressed towards the riversides and the sea-coast. River and sea dikes thus took shape, were strengthened day by day and linked with one another.

In spite of their limited means, with their determination and solidarity, the Vietnamese peasants have succeeded in turning marshes into ricefields and shaping the face of their country.

“Thanks to their millenary labour, the peasants have built this huge network by moulding the earth with their hands, determining the relief of the country that we see today, and making productive a territory which, left to itself, was only marshes. The delta as it is at present, is man’s work.” \*

To build dikes was a hard work but to protect them was a harder one.

Under the feudal and colonial regime, the authorities paid little attention to the people’s life and to the building and protection of dams and dikes.

Hydraulic works were few and deficiencies in their network many. Not few dikes were not linked with one another while in many regions, especially coastal ones, there was none at all.

Floods caused by dike-breaks occurred frequently—17 in all from 1900 to 1945 and repeatelly in 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1918, 1923, 1924 and 1926. Typical was the break of 25 dike sections in 1945, which affected 250,000 ha, i.e. 25 per cent of the arable area. Added to the requisition of paddy by the Japanese fascist occupiers, the resulting floods made 2 million people die of starvation.

Of the 1915 flood Gourou wrote: “When water was ebbing, the country looked like barren dunes in a desert, and besides half-ruined villages, nothing showed the trace of man’s labour over the past centuries;

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\* Gourou: *Le paysan du delta tonkinois* les Editions d’Art et d’Histoire, Paris 1936, page 83.

highways, brooks, low-lying grounds, everything had been levelled, and on these vast desolate areas there was not a blade of grass, not a tree, not a grave, not a sign of life."

The daily *Dong Phap* \* (French Indochina) issued in Hanoi under French domination described the 1935 flood as follows :

" All the people's ricèfields were submerged, including some tens of thousands of hectares under rice in Gia Binh, Lang Tai, Thuan Thanh and Cam Giang districts (Hai Duong province). People's houses were under water and wails heard everywhere.

" Long since the inhabitants of these regions ran out of rice; this year's crops which of late looked promising have been destroyed by the flood; there is indeed no end to the misery of these people. "

A similarly disastrous flood had made havoc of the Bac Bo delta just before the August 1945 Revolution broke out.

Under the leadership of the newly set up revolutionary power the people bent their energies on reinforcing weak dike sections as quickly as possible timely to transplant rice-plants and grow vegetables and subsidiary crops in order to ward off famine.

This was one of the first tests for the revolutionary power and also its first major success.

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\* August 14, 1936.

In the Resistance against the French colonialists, the Government paid due attention to dike protection. Therefore, no flood occurred throughout this nine-year war.

But it was not until 1955 that the Vietnamese people could set about taming nature.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam planned to combine hydraulic work building with co-operativization. The system of ownership over small plots of land had so far hindered the construction of hydraulic works. As labour force had not been organized collectively it only gave meagre results. Now, thanks to the care of the State and the collective strength of agricultural co-operatives, the development of hydraulic works has been achieved at an unprecedented pace.

From 1955 to 1965 the people and the State built a great number of big projects and others of smaller size. 80 per cent of rice-grown fields were irrigated, which allowed the bulk of one-crop lands to yield two or three crops a year. Water-logging has been initially combated.

Old dikes were strengthened and new ones built in dikeless regions, particularly on the sea-coast. River and sea dikes now linked with one another, forming a rather comprehensive 4,000km-long network.

In mountainous regions, the population was mobilized for afforestation work to regularize the flow of water at the sources.

The volume of earth removed in the past ten years to build hydraulic works amounted to 1,200 million cubic metres, that is, ten times more than during the eighty years of the French rule. (From 1885 to 1945 only 120 million cubic metres of earth were used to this end). The North Vietnamese people have thus begun realizing their millenary dream: to eradicate famine. There is no more flood in the rainy season, no more drought in the dry season. Ricefields are irrigated all the year round.

However, the U.S. imperialists, defeated in their "special war" in South Viet Nam, started a war of destruction against North Viet Nam on August 5, 1964. They have committed a monstrous crime by striking at its dike system.

## II

# AMERICAN AIRCRAFT SYSTEMATICALLY ATTACK DAMS AND DIKES IN NORTH VIET NAM

The U.S. imperialists want to destroy this long-standing achievement of the North Vietnamese people.

In 1965, 500 attacks were launched against the hydraulic works of North Viet Nam.

Early in 1966 the U.S. brass hats and their henchmen in Saigon clamoured for an intensification of the bombings.

Wrote *U.S. News and World Report* on February 7, 1966: "South Vietnamese officials are urging the U.S. to move the following targets up high on the priority list:

*Red River dikes:* This is the dry season in North Viet Nam... If the dikes were destroyed, the North Vietnamese would have to expend a great amount of

manpower, matériel and energy repairing them. If they did not, when the rainy season comes in late April the entire Red River plain would be flooded."

The same magazine revealed on April 11, 1966:

"J.C.S. (Joint Chiefs of Staff) wanted to deny the North Vietnamese Government a sanctuary in the Hanoi-Haiphong area and bomb industry, power and irrigation systems."

As one would expect, in 1966 the number of attacks rose to 1,000.

In 1967 the air raids carried out with the same purpose amounted to 1,300.

In 1968, similar strikes continue in many places, particularly in Ninh Binh, Ha Bac, and Ha Tinh provinces.

From March 31, when President Johnson proclaimed the "limited bombing" of North Viet Nam, to April the U.S. air force have many a time attacked dikes, irrigation canals and other hydraulic works in all the provinces from the 17th to the 20th parallels:

— Four dike sections in Thanh Hoa, Ha Tinh and Quang Binh.

— Four water reservoirs in Vinh Linh, Ha Tinh and Nghe An.

— Three sluices in Ha Tinh.

## **1. Hydraulic works, the chosen targets of the U.S. air force**

### *NORTH NGHE AN PROVINCE'S IRRIGATION NETWORK*

It serves production in five districts inhabited by several hundred thousand people and comprising the Do Luong dam, a key undertaking, and well over a hundred regulating installations of the draining system.

In June and July 1965, when the peasants were busy with the 1965 autumn crop, American planes bombed the Do Luong dam 12 times, bombed and strafed the sluice at the entrance to the canal and other regulating works 10 times.

In July and August 1966, 18 times in all, hundreds of tons of bombs and thousands of rockets were let off on newly-repaired installations of importance and the peasants at work for the autumn crop.

In the first nine months of 1967 this network was struck 109 times. 1,592 bombs were dropped and over 100 rockets fired at 32 draining works.

### *THE IRRIGATION NETWORK OF THE CHU RIVER, THANH HOA PROVINCE*

It serves production in six districts with more than half a million inhabitants.

The Bai Thuong dam was bombed 13 times in 1965 and 1966, and the regulating works and draining canals attacked 41 times. These air strikes took place

in July and August, when water was badly needed for rice growing.

The Ban Thach dam, an important undertaking distributing water to highly located ricefields, came under attack 8 times in June and August 1965. 236 bombs were dropped on it, causing 2,000 ha of ricefields to run short of water for the 1965 main crop.

#### *SUOI HAI WATER RESERVOIR, HA TAY PROVINCE*

One of the biggest reservoirs in North Viet Nam, it irrigates a wide area of lands under rice formerly in want of water.

After many reconnaissance flights, U.S. planes attacked it on September 9, 1965 with hundreds of heavy bombs, from 6.45 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. It was in the height of the high tide season.

They struck it again 26 times from the 10th to the 16th of September. One section of the main dam was damaged.

In 1967 the U.S. air force struck the reservoir twice: 11 bombs were dropped on May 11, and 18 in the night of May 28.

#### *THAC BA DAM, YEN BAI PROVINCE*

A construction of the Thac Ba dam has been under way. The building yard is the biggest in North Viet Nam.

American aircraft bombed it the first time on September 21, 1965. In April, June and July 1966,

heavy bombers resumed their attack on the central sector crowded with workers, killing 30 and damaging a lot of equipment.

Besides, more than a thousand other hydraulic works of smaller size — water reservoirs, canals, ditches, pumping stations built by agricultural co-op members and the population of entire villages—have been subjected to bombings and strafings.

## **2. Repeated attacks on main dike sections**

Attacks on important dike sections amounted to 78 in 1965.

In 1966 the bombings doubled in number and took place particularly in July, August and September, that is, at the high-tide period; 55 times from February to June, 69 in July, 136 in August and September. The dikes along the Red River, the Thai Binh River, the Ma River and the Lam River which run through Hanoi and the provinces of Nam Ha, Thai Binh, Ninh Binh, Ha Bac, Hai Duong, Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Ha Tinh, came under attack. So did the sea dikes in Haiphong and Quang Ninh provinces.

In 1967, the number of bombings was 580, twice higher than that of 1966. Almost all the dikes along big rivers and people's houses in the Bac Bo delta were hit. American planes went so far as the middle and upper parts of the Red River and the Thai Binh River. Hereunder are some typical bombing raids:

### *THE TRA LY RIVER DIKE*

A branch of the Red River, the Tra Ly River flows through Thai Binh, a rice-producing and densely populated province with over 900 inhabitants per square kilometre.

In 1966 American aircraft concentrated their action on a dike section on the right bank in Hoang Dieu village, Dong Quan district. In 22 raids, they attacked a 2,000-metre section, dropping more than 300 bombs, causing damages in many places. On May 21 alone, they broke a 30-metre long section and damaged another section and a stockade 200 metres long each. 13,000 cubic metres of earth had to be used for repairs.

From January to August 1967 the same section was the target of 33 strikes carried out with 500 500-1,000kg bombs.

The dike, protecting the provincial capital of Thai Binh, was subjected to 13 attacks, the most typical of which are the following:

January 5, 1967: 18 bombs dropped in two actions heavily damaged a 50-metre long section.

March 14, 1967: 18 bombs damaged a 10-metre long section.

March 23, 1967: 52 bombs in two raids damaged a 400-metre section in 8 places. The raids which took place the very moment the people were busy mending the dike, killed and wounded 30.

April 18, 1967: 14 1,000kg bombs.

May 20, 1967: 10 500kg bombs caused damage on a 100-metre distance.

June 10, 1967: 10 500kg bombs damaged a 200-metre long section.

July 13, 1967: 12 bombs dropped by 6 planes damaged a 300-metre long section.

August 23, 1967: 24 planes poured 100 demolition and fragmentation bombs. A 200-metre long section on the left bank of the Tra Ly River was cut off, and another, 100 metres long, on the right bank was damaged.

As a result, several hundred hectares of rice-grown fields were devastated, 34 people killed and 28 wounded, cattle and people's dwellings destroyed.

#### *THE MA RIVER DIKE*

More than any other in North Viet Nam, the Ma River is subject to big floods in the rainy season, due to the volume of water flowing from the mountain regions towards the delta.

From March to September 1966, 24 air raids were undertaken against the main sections, of which 17 in September. On September 21 and 22, 1966 the attacking aircraft broke a 100-metre long section. 25,000 cubic metres of earth were carried away. Fragmentation bombs caused many victims among the peasants busy with repair work.

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\* \*

Meteorological stations and hydraulic schools are also targets of the U.S. air force.

On May 11, 1967, 26 bombs were poured on the Cam Nhung station in Ha Tinh province. On May 20 and 21, it was the turn of Son Diem and Nghi Xuan stations. Many land-surveyors were killed or wounded.

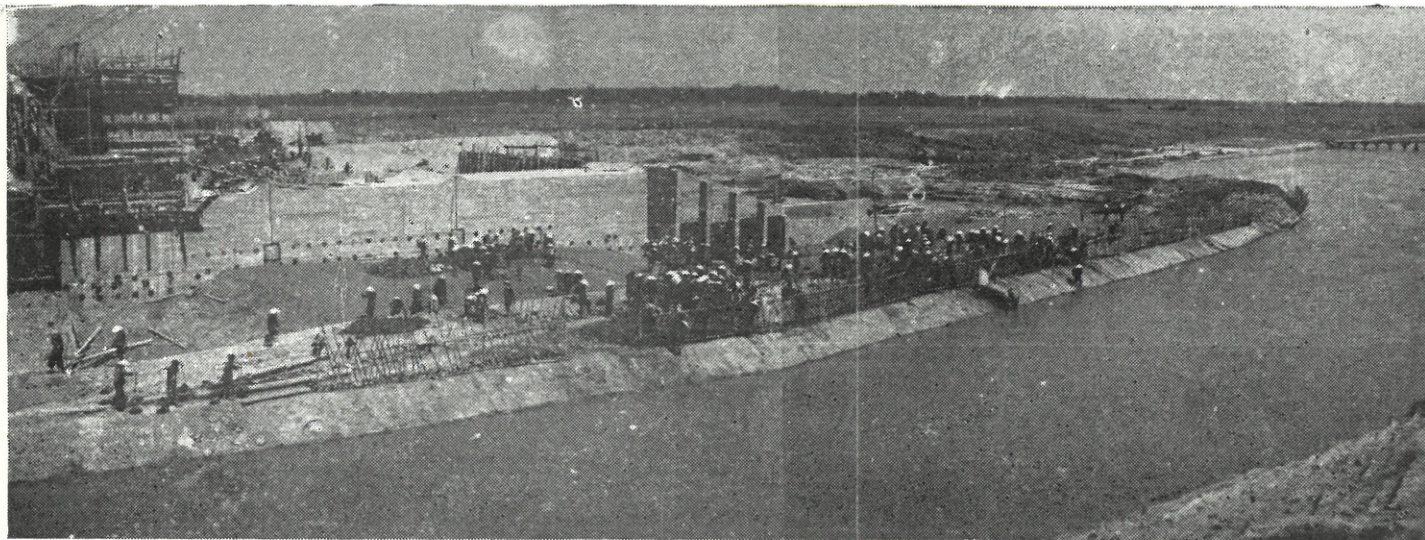
On May 22, 1967, a bombing destroyed a secondary school of hydraulics in Ha Tay province.

### **3. Failure of American criminal schemes**

It is obvious that the U.S. air force concentrate their attacks on dams, major reservoirs and main dikes. They want to destroy important rice-producing regions, which are also thickly populated ones, particularly in the Bac Bo delta and Thanh Hoa, Nghe An and Quang Binh provinces.

Their attacks take place in the period of high waters with the intention of provoking floods, and also before the rainy season so that the damaged dikes which have lost part of their resistance despite repairs cannot stand the floods. Heavy bombs are used in combination with fragmentation bombs, and the attacks undertaken in night time, when the population busies itself with sealing the breaches, so as to hinder repair work.

The tonnage of bombs used, the violence and the repetition of attacks against some hydraulic works clearly show the aggressors' will to destroy them completely. It was the case of the dikes along the Thuong and Cau Rivers in Ha Bac province, which were



One among the many water conservancy works built since 1955. A view of the construction site

The fields are given a new lay-out

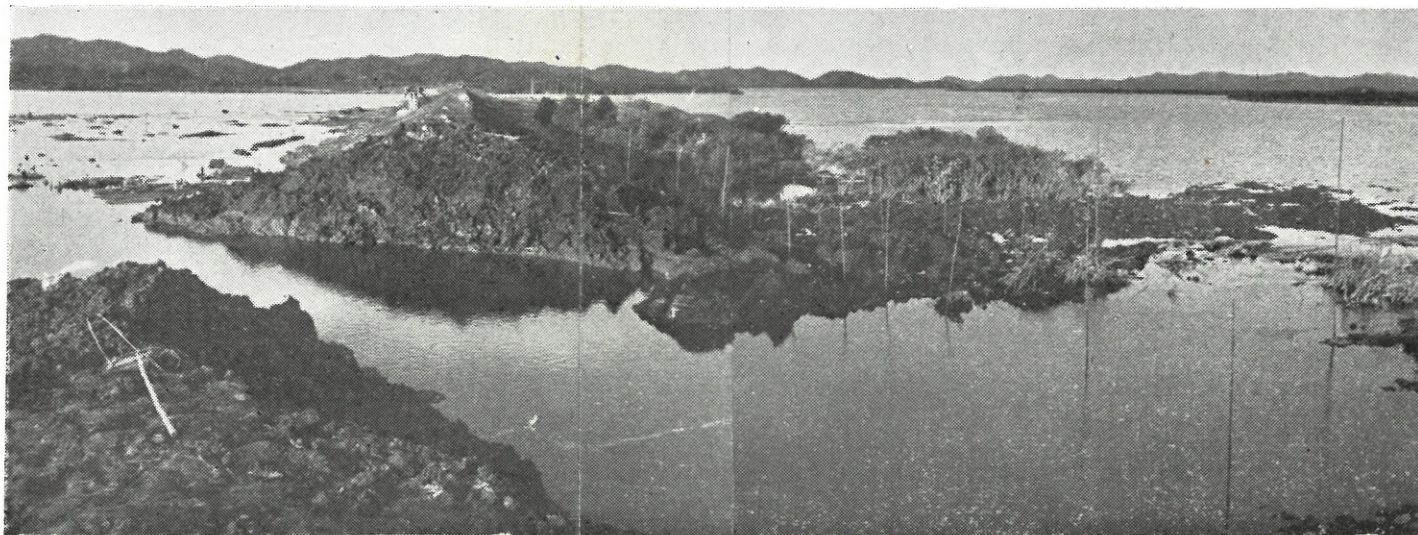


**DESTRUCTION WRECKED BY THE U.S. AIR FORCE  
UPON D.R.V.N. DIKES AND DAMS**



Ban Thach dam (Thanh Hoa province)

Ha Dong dike (Quang Ninh province) after an American  
attack : Sea-water invading the fields through a breach



struck 36 times; 74,000 cubic metres of earth were brought to the spot to mend them. Those along the Tra Ly River suffered as many as 68 raids: 1,000 250-1,500 kg bombs swept away a 1,500-metre long section, the equivalent of 77,840 cubic metres of earth.

As for the irrigation system in the provinces from Thanh Hoa to Vinh Linh, it has been submitted to intensive bombardments by the U.S. air force, by warships of the Seventh Fleet and by long-range artillery based south of the 17th parallel.

Very clearly, all the above-mentioned attacks were systematic and premeditated. They aimed at destroying on a large scale the agricultural production of North Viet Nam and thereby the very source of living of its population.

\* \* \*

The scientists, jurists and journalists, members of international delegations which have visited North Viet Nam, such as the Japanese Investigation Team, the Cuban Scientists' Delegation, the Investigation Commission of the Russell International Tribunal on U.S. War Crimes, have witnessed the damages caused to the hydraulic works of North Viet Nam by American bombardments. They have vehemently denounced these crimes.

Marcello Cini, professor of physics of Rome University, member of the 4th Investigation Team of the International Tribunal, declared in a press conference held in Hanoi on April 14, 1967:

“The Team visited Do Luong dam, attacked by U.S. aircraft on April 2 and 3, 1967. This dam supplies water to an irrigation network serving 80,000 hectares.

“We also examined the damages caused by the bombing on January 29, 1967, of the dike on the left bank of the Ma River (Dinh Tien village, Yen Dinh district, Thanh Hoa province). Craters dug by 68 bombs of 1,500kg each were 20 metres in diameter and 9 metres in depth.

“...These attacks must be also considered as direct attacks on the civilian population inasmuch as they aim at provoking famine, through the destruction of the irrigation network, and floods through the destruction of dikes and dams.”

In his report to the first session of the International Tribunal held in Stockholm in May 1967, Dr. Tsetsuru Tsuru-shima, Japanese member of the First Investigation Team of the Tribunal, wrote:

“One can conclude that the bombings of the irrigation system are not the results of an error or accident, but have been carried out systematically and deliberately.”

In his report to the second session of the Tribunal held in Copenhagen in November 1967, Yves Lacoste wrote:

“The destructions show that the American air force are following a methodical plan of destruction of the means of agricultural production. The dates on which

the major part of these attacks were launched reinforce the proof that the attacks were premeditated, for these dates are crucial periods for agricultural activity.

And he added :

“ ... The American military plan is not only striving to limit agricultural production. It aims at provoking the occurrence of terrible catastrophes which seem to be natural disasters, but which, in fact, will have been prepared and determined by precise, conscious criminal acts... The attacks perpetrated just at the time of the floods against the dikes which protect the lives of millions of men gathered together within a limited area, seem to be a proof of a premeditated attempt at genocide. ”

In its first session, the International Tribunal has pointed out the massive, systematic and deliberate character of the bombardments of civilian objectives and of the population by the U.S. air force, navy and ground artillery. The Tribunal's conclusion, May 10 1967, made it clear that :

“The Tribunal has considered the character of dikes and other hydraulic works vital for the Vietnamese people, and the serious danger of famine faced by the civilian population owing to the attempt at destruction by the American forces.”\* (*Tribunal Russell: Le jugement de Stockholm*, Gallimard 1967, p. 339). And on page 343 of the same book one can read :

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\* Translated from the French.

“ We conclude that the Government and the armed forces of the United States are guilty of deliberate, systematic and large-scale bombings of civilian targets, including civilian population, houses, villages, dams, dikes, health stations, leprosariums, schools, churches, pagodas, historical and cultural monuments.”

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Taking Washington's objectives into account, one can assert that it has failed to realize its criminal designs.

The North Vietnamese people have not been reduced to famine. On the contrary, in the fire of war, their agriculture which continues developing, yields more and more results and has become steadier and more diversified.

North Viet Nam dikes in particular have been strengthened. The two-year programme for agricultural hydraulics ended successfully in 1965. During these two years, 1,330 works of different sizes and 2,550 pump stations have been built. Formerly, excessive parcelling and the capricious laying out of embankments around small plots hampered rational irrigation and draining work. Today the lands are rearranged according to their characteristics and divided into fairly equal plots of adequate dimensions, surrounded by straight embankments.

An emulation movement is launched to impel intensive culture. Thousands of agricultural co-operatives

have brought in five tons per hectare annually, the present target of the North Vietnamese peasants. Many have obtained seven tons or more. This is a great success if one reminds that under French rule the annual average output per hectare did not surpass 1.3 tons.

North Viet Nam owes this success to the socialist regime, to the courageous labour of the collective peasant and his deep hatred for the aggressor. Even in hard-hit provinces, under the slogan "A gun in one hand, a plough in the other", he fights against enemy planes whenever they come, and once the air pirates flee away, resumes work on his field still full of bomb splinters. U.S. up-to-date planes and aces of the U.S. air force have been brought down by peasants armed with rifles.

The peasants also participate in the activity of shock brigades for the protection of dikes. These ceaselessly strengthened organizations give them the technical knowledge required by their task. They mount guard, fight by the side of the armed forces, and immediately after each bombing, set out to seal damaged dike sections.



### III

## LET US STOP THE WAR CRIMINALS'HANDS

Indeed, Washington did not expect to miss the objectives of its war of destruction. But it is far from giving up its criminal and dangerous schemes. International law, chiefly the Hague Convention of 1907, has forbidden the destruction of civilian works without imperative military necessity.

Article 6 of the Nuremberg Tribunal Statute considers as a war crime the ungrounded destruction of towns and villages and any kind of destruction not justified by military needs.

In 1945, the Hitlerite fascists destroyed the sea dikes of the Netherlands. Floods had submerged 395,000 hectares under crops, that is, 17 per cent of the country's arable land. Seyss-Inquart, the Reich commissar, was condemned to hanging by the Nuremberg Tribunal.

Washington now reiterates the same war crime, fully conscious of the sentence of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal and the punishment it has meted out.

In view of their scope and fierceness, the bombings of North Viet Nam's hydraulic works are also a crime against mankind (Article 6 of the Nuremberg Tribunal Statute). Moreover, they constitute an attempt at genocide, a crime that the December 9, 1948 Convention on genocide has defined as follows :

Genocide is one of the acts hereunder enumerated which aims at destroying the whole or part of a national, ethnic, racial or religious group.

1. Massacre of members of the group.
2. Obligation imposed on the group to live in such conditions as actually lead to the disappearance of the whole or part of the group.

Dr. Abraham Behar, Deputy Secretary-General of the Trade Union of Higher Education of France, head of the 2nd Investigation Team of the International Tribunal, stated at a press conference held in Hanoi on February 3, 1967 :

“Evidence of deliberate genocide in North and South Viet Nam was provided by raids on the civilian population and civilian targets in densely populated areas, attacks in successive waves, use of fragmentation bombs and other types of bombs, bombing of dikes.”

\* \* \*

As early as September 15, 1965, in a public declaration the Ministry of Hydraulic Works of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam strongly denounced the U.S. bombing against hydraulic works in North Viet Nam. The peoples and governments of the socialist countries and newly independent countries, international organizations, scientists and other personalities throughout the world have sternly condemned the American war criminals.

In many subsequent declarations the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Hydraulic Works of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam have revealed to the world the continuation and intensification of bombings of hydraulic works in North Viet Nam by the U.S. air force.

The Vietnamese people are convinced that the socialist countries, the newly-independent countries, the peace-and justice-loving forces in all continents and in the U.S.A. itself, all organs engaged in hydraulic research around the world, and the scientists who devote their energies to the service of man, will raise their voices to condemn the American rulers'crimes.

For their part, heir to glorious traditions of struggle against foreign invasion and natural calamities, the North Vietnamese people will foil Washington's schemes. Determined to defend the achievements they have registered in the course of many centuries they will overcome all difficulties caused by American bombings, ceaselessly develop agricultural production and crush U.S. aggression.

*June 1968*



# LIST OF THE D.R.V.N. DIKES AND OTHER HYDRAULIC WORKS HIT BY THE U.S. AIR FORCE AND ARTILLERY

From March 1965 to August 1967

## **I — Dams**

1. La Nga dam (Vinh Linh), July 1967
2. Be reservoir (Quang Binh), March and September 1965, June, July and August 1966
3. Cam Ly dam (Quang Binh), June and August 1967
4. Do Luong dam (Nghe An), March and September 1965, April, June and July 1967
5. Nam Dan barrage (Nghe An), July 1967
6. Khe Cai hydraulic building yard (Nghe An), March 1967
7. Bai Thuong dam (Thanh Hoa), April — September 1966, July 1967
8. Ban Thach dam (Thanh Hoa), August 1965 — July 1967

9. Dong Coc dam (Ha Bac), July 1967
10. Suoi Hai reservoir (Ha Tay), September 1965, July 1967
11. Thac Ba dam (Yen Bai), April and September 1966, July 1967

## **II— Dikes and water regulation systems**

1. North Nghe An hydraulic system, March — September 1965, 1966, July 1967
2. About one hundred water-regulation works (Nghe An), July 1965
3. Hung Phong dike (Nghe An) March and April 1967
4. Lam River dike (Nghe An), July 1967
5. Ma River dike (Thanh Hoa), January — June 1967
6. Len River dike (Thanh Hoa), January — June 1967
7. Quan Yen dike (Thanh Hoa), January — June 1967
8. Ninh Co dike (Nam Ha), June 1967
9. Dike system protecting Phu Ly town and Nam Dinh city (Nam Ha), June 1967
10. Tra Ly River dike system (Thai Binh), May 1966 — August 1967
11. Lai Vu River dike (Hai Duong), June 1967
12. Thai Binh River dike (Hai Duong), July 1967

13. Ha Dong River dike (Quang Ninh), February-August 1966

14. Tien Lang and Vinh Bao dikes (Hai Phong), July 1966

15. Dong Trieu dike (Quang Ninh), July 1967

16. Cau River dike (Ha Bac), June 1967

17. Thuong River dike (Ha Bac), June and July 1967

18. Hong River dike (Ha Tay), July 1967

19. Water regulation system (Vinh Phuc), July 1967

20. Cau River dike (Vinh Phuc), July 1967

21. Ha Thach dike (Phu Tho), July 1967

22. Lam Thao dike (Phu Tho), February-September 1966

23. Day River dike (Ninh Binh), February-September 1966

24. Giang Bien dike (Hanoi), August 1967

25. Duong River dike (Hanoi), April 1967

26. Nhat Tan dike (Hanoi), August 1966

### **III — Summary of attacks on D.R.V.N. dikes and other hydraulic works from March 1965 to August 1967**

1. *From March 1965 to August 1966*: 1,500 attacks on dikes and hydraulic systems in 17 provinces and hydraulic works in 20 provinces.

2. 1967: 1,300 attacks.

a) *up to the end of June :*

650 attacks on : — 29 dike systems in 17 provinces  
— 28 other hydraulic works in 20 provinces.

b) *from July to December*

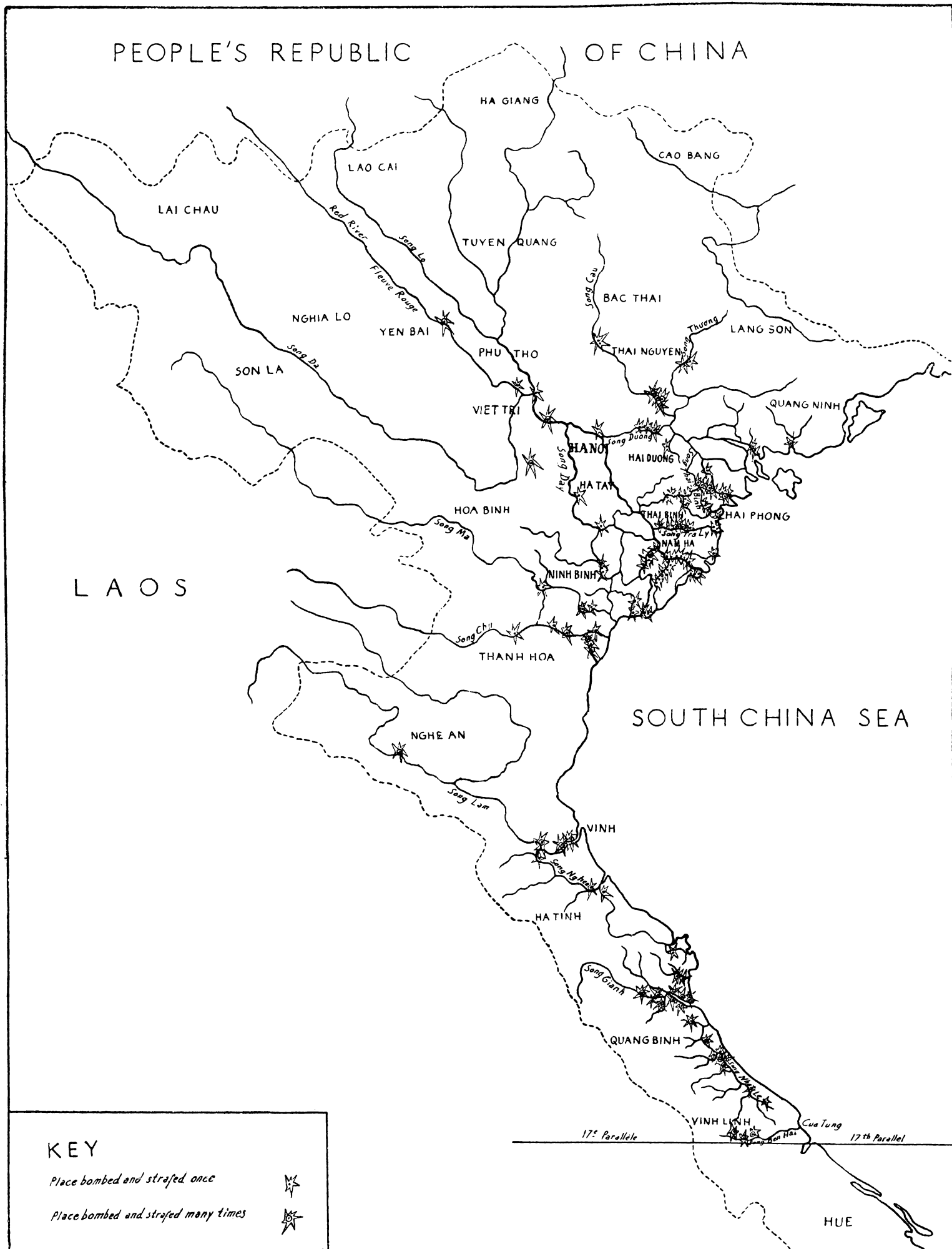
650 attacks on 42 dikes and other hydraulic works in 20 provinces.

#### **IV — Comparaison of attacks from March 1965 to August 1967**

| Date            | Number of targets | Number of dike sections at-tacked | Number of dams at-tacked | Number of pump stations at-tacked | Number of sluices at-tacked | Number of reser-voirs, irrigation canals, etc. at-tacked |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1965-66<br>1967 | 137<br>368        | 33<br>177                         | 32<br>48                 | 2<br>18                           | 7<br>116                    | 63<br>9                                                  |

# DIKES AND DAMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET NAM BOMBED BY U.S. AIRCRAFT

(From March 1965 to August 1967)



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